

The New Discovery

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

Massillon Independent.

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THE INDEPENDENT'S TELEPHONE NO. IS 13.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1889.

Mr. Kriebbaum's suggestion that the "darkies," as he styles them, ought to divide their strength between the parties, as a solution of the negro problem, is virtually an admission that under the present arrangement, by hook or by crook, they are not permitted to vote. Mr. Kriebbaum, so long as he ventured to touch the subject, should have had the courage to frankly admit what is now generally conceded.

Having heard directly from Justice Blackburn that he declines a reelection, Republican friends who have always been glad to assist in his election, and Democratic friends, sold in their capacity as citizens, have asked Robert H. Folger, Esq., to become a candidate for justice of the peace. Urged in this non-partisan and pleasant way, there seems no opportunity for him to refuse, even should he feel so inclined.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, and not the Republican party, naturally, upon what appeared to be unimpeachable evidence, fell into the error of accusing Mr. Campbell of signing a ballot box contract which amounted to signing away his honor. Mr. Hulstead, upon learning the truth in a brave and gentlemanly way, withdrew so much as he had written on the supposition that the forged signatures were genuine, and that is all there is to the matter.

As a humorous paper the Mansfield Shield and Banner is an entire success. Replying to the question as to its ever having admitted the Morey letter to be a forgery, the venerable Democratic organ of Richland county, under the date of October 15, 1889, A. D., replied: "Of course not because it wasn't a forgery and Garfield couldn't remember whether he had written it or not." And to such an exponent of ignorance as this does Richland Democracy commit the public expression of party opinion!

The INDEPENDENT's first objection to Edward Everett Dresbach is that he is a Democrat. Its second objection is that he is ineligible, and if elected could not legally serve. Especial attention is to-day directed to an exposition of the legal points in the case, without a knowledge of which there can be no complete understanding of the evidence which will be adduced to-morrow or next day. The case is simple, very, and is in the nature of a warning to the Democratic party, which is given in ample time to take an impossible candidate off the ticket.

The editor of THE INDEPENDENT rises to make a personal statement occasioned by the Canton Repository's friendly but somewhat inaccurate view that this paper's ability to prove Edward Everett Dresbach's ineligibility to election has any connection with a brief flying trip to Cincinnati, the home of Mr. Dresbach. Really, it requires no ingenuity and little labor to settle the ex-reverend gentleman's constitutionality, and as the editor of THE INDEPENDENT's personal methods are somewhat different from Mr. Dresbach's, he did not assume the role of detective during the few days in question, but easily and entirely forgot the gentleman from Hamilton county, and the whole tribe of small potatoes politicians whose intellectual proportions are measured by their inability to tell the truth. Of course in Stark county it is a question of importance whether or not citizens of Stark county shall hold Stark county offices, but the extraordinary characteristics of local Democracy enable one to absolutely forget it when once without the boundaries to which it is peculiar.

Mr. Howells's eloquent speech the night before the presidential election when he was not a candidate, is well remembered—too well for Mr. Howells. He commented upon the condition of the miners about Massillon to show how badly they fared, without, of course, blaming himself for that condition. He also referred to the good old days when he lived in Wales and feasted on Welsh bacon. He said his teeth then ached for Welsh bacon. Remembering this it is well to produce a description of the Cornish miners' every day life.

The appended is from a letter written by Edgar L. Wakeman to a syndicate of papers, arranged by the Democratic New York World:

"For his class and means he is a generous liver. Soups and stews are consumed by the gallon. For his breakfast, if he is out of the mine, 'mawther,' the wife, will provide the usually villainous 'tay' consumed by the English and Irish working classes. Infrequently an egg, perhaps a bit of saffron cake, a Cornish favorite apparently devoid of everything but sweet and color, and may be, bread (without butter) and treacle. Sometimes this is varied with 'butter sops,' stale bread scalded and seasoned meagerly. At noon, or for the mine 'crout' or lunch, there are 'taty pasties,' or potatoes and vagrant meat scraps inclosed in a crescent-shaped crust, interchangeable with 'higgys pasties,' the same as 'taty pasties' with a few raisins added; 'hoggauns,' or round pork pies; 'faggots,' tough crust cakes, so hard, at least in Cornish renown, that they would not break if hurled down a 1,000-foot fathom mine shaft. For supper, 'crout,' that is, lunch of any kind left over from the day's provisions, or perhaps a baker 'tatie,' which means mashed potatoes tied in grease, turned and browned, and cut in as many segments as there are members of the family, may be provided. The one big Sunday meal, however, is seldom lacking in a generous supply of boiling meat; and as every cottage has its acre or half-acre garden, there is nothing to hinder an ample supply of vegetables."

Gav. Foraker is credited with a great deal. Almost every board in the State has been dubbed a "Foraker board" as though they were all creations of his own. From a Democratic standpoint his most grievous sin was the appointment of members of boards of election. As a matter of fact, he himself proposed a non-partisan state board to make such appointments. In his first inaugural address the governor said:

"It is recommended, therefore, that while providing for a registration system, you also revise our election laws as to their provisions for the selections of judges and clerks, and secure the election of only good men for these places by providing for the appointment by some suitable authority of a Board of Election Commissioners or Supervisors for all such cities as the law, in your judgment should be applicable to, to consist of four or six members, or any other number as you may deem best, whose duty it shall be to appoint the judges and clerks for each voting precinct. Both political parties should be represented and equally in this board, and it should be further provided that no person so appointed by this board should be excused from such service except for cause approved by the board. There is quite as much necessity to require this duty from a citizen as there is to compel him to serve as a juror. This matter must be dealt with earnestly. Unless we can have free and fair elections there will come serious trouble. The citizens of Ohio will not long quietly tolerate a reign of fraud."

THE INDEPENDENT is well aware that from the standpoint that ends are to be sought in politics, without regard to means, it would be better to say nothing of Edward Everett Dresbach's ineligibility until after election, and in case of his election produce the evidence against him in the house of representatives and have his seat contested. But that is not the way Republicans conduct a campaign. The party that is responsible for his nomination has now ample time to withdraw his name and substitute another, knowing full well that a feeble chance of his election is certain to be followed by a contest that according to the constitution of Ohio, must be decided against him.

The fight this year is whether Senator Payne who bought his seat in the senate is to be succeeded by another Democrat, and whether the wise regulations protecting the ballot are to be continued or abolished. In addition there are local considerations, and THE INDEPENDENT has a lot of them to advance in the course of the coming week.

Mr. William G. Miller has unconsciously prepared a pretty good campaign document in his letter which appears to-day. Mr. Miller, as all should know, is a Stark county miner who spent several months this summer in Great Britain, from where he wrote a series of interesting letters to THE INDEPENDENT. The letter of to-day touches upon the labor question and will be followed by another. It was written from notes taken abroad, and is a plain statement of a plain case.

A perusal of the article awakens recollections of the statements made the night before the presidential election in this city, by Anthony Howells, now a candidate for state senator on the Democratic ticket. From the files of THE INDEPENDENT the following extract from the report of that speech is quoted:

"Mr. Howells contrasted the condition of the British workingman with the American workingman. The Englishman lived in a stone house for which he paid two dollars per month rent, and the American lived in a board cabin and paid five dollars a month rent. Mr. Howells referred to the miners dwelling about Massillon to prove how badly they fared. He referred to the good old days when he lived in Wales, and feasted on Welsh bacon. He said his teeth now ached for Welsh bacon. One might have supposed from his remarks that he was groveling in misery in America and longed for the mountains of Wales."

Show me an Englishman in America who has grown rich by his labor," shouted Mr. Howells, "and I will give you one thousand dollars."

On December 6 over his own signature, Mr. Howells wrote, "I have nothing to take back from what I said."

A very serious charge is laid at the door of Mr. Anthony Howells by a well known citizen of Massillon, over his own signature. The accusation by Mr. Joseph Healey, a practical coal miner, is that Mr. Howells is interested in company stores in a manner which, if not in direct violation of the law governing the matter, is in fact an evasion. As it may be said that this is merely a campaign story, THE INDEPENDENT reproduces from its files of November, 1888, a paragraph from a miner correspondent. At that time Mr. Howells was being severely criticised on account of public utterances of which he delivered himself the night before the presidential election. As this criticism was indulged in after the election, and with no idea that Mr. Howells would ever become a candidate, its disinterestedness is established. The correspondent in question wrote Nov. 17, 1888:

"If the American miners' condition is oppressed to-day, the Hon. Anthony Howells has the credit of being one of the foremost in making it such. We have worked for Mr. Howells, and know by experience that he is one of the hardest operators we have in the Massillon district. His miners and laborers to-day are compelled to do their trading in a manner which, if not a violation of the state law, bonds it mightily."

Mr. Campbell is so busy explaining and trying to demolish the guaris that have been erected around the ballot that he cannot stop to consider a little fact like this, presented by the American Economist:

"The British metal market is still advancing, and steel rails are now quoted at £5. 7s. 6d., or, say, \$26. To this we add \$2 for freight and we find the price for English steel rails delivered at American ports will be \$28, or about the same as our own quotations. But our free trade friends say the tariff is a tax. Should we add the tariff, \$17, we would have to pay \$45 a ton for English rails, while we can buy our own for \$28 or \$29. But, parrot-like, or rather like the mule, they will not budge and stubbornly continue to cry, 'the tariff is a tax.'"

A prudent man is A. T. Paige, of Akron. He declines a nomination to make the campaign for state senator against the Hon. J. Park Alexander, the Republican candidate.

The published letters of Allen O. Myers, written from the Franklin county jail, comprise a unique feature in Ohio Democratic politics.

Does Anthony Howells remember when he offered \$1,000 to be shown an Englishman grown rich by his own labor in the United States?

\$4-\$4,000.

DRESBACH'S DOOM.

HIS CANDIDACY AND THE CONSTITUTION.

A Learned Paper Showing Why He Must Inevitably Be Defeated in a Contest, Even Should He Be Elected.

The annexed article is submitted more particularly to the Democrats of Stark county, that they may see wherein they have erred in nominating for representative a man who is reasonably sure of being ousted from his seat in case he should be elected, on a count of the interposition of the constitution of Ohio. To-morrow or next day THE INDEPENDENT proposes to publish incontrovertible testimony proving E. E. Dresbach's ineligibility, and submits the following in order to make the personal of the evidence thoroughly comprehensible. It seems needless to add that this argument has been prepared after careful study by very competent authority:

My attention has been frequently called by statements in the columns of THE INDEPENDENT and on the street, touching the residence of Edward E. Dresbach, a candidate for representative in the state legislature, by being one of the Democratic nominees for a seat in that body to represent Stark county.

Article III, of Section 2, title "Legislative," provides as follows in the constitution of Ohio:

"Senators and representatives shall have resided in their respective counties or districts, one year next preceding their election, unless they shall have been absent on public business of the United States or of this state."

The section above quoted was elaborately debated in convention, as will be seen on examining the first and second volumes of the debates on sixteen different pages. It is said there, to conclude that the framers of the organic law gave the subject of the qualification of members of both branches of the legislature much attention.

The 18th section of the Bill of Rights in the constitution of 1802 says:

"That a frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of CIVIL GOVERNMENT IS NECESSARY to preserve the blessings of liberty."

The framers of the constitution of 1802, from which this third article is taken, following in the wake of the convention that framed that grand instrument—the constitution of 1802—in adopting that third article simply went back to "fundamental principles," and selected from Section 4, Article I, of the old constitution the following so far as applicable:

"No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of 25 years, and be a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of this state; shall also have resided within the limits of the county in which he shall be chosen, one year next preceding his election, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States, or of this state, and shall have paid a state or county tax."

In order to get at as nearly as possible what was intended by the framers of both instruments, I have copied, as will be seen, from both. The framers of the constitution of 1841 evidently believed that it was a fundamental principle of the organic law of Ohio, or ought to be one, to require certain clear, distinct and well-defined qualifications for membership in either branch of the general assembly of Ohio. On the question of time necessary to constitute a residence the convention of 1851 made senators and representatives alike. The constitution of 1802 required senators to have attained the age of 30 years, and a resident of the district or county two years.

Now having gone thus far in copying from

THE TWO CONSTITUTIONS OF OHIO I am led to inquire whether the question that has been broached about the streets, in the stores, offices or the hotels, and in short at the places of general resort in the city, as to Mr. Dresbach's qualifications as a representative of Stark county in the next legislature, has any foundation. It is hardly essential that when he resigned the pastoral charge of the Christian church less than one year ago, he went to Cincinnati to remain in the service of the church, in some form; that he remained in and about Cincinnati until inducements were held out to him by the party which nominated him, as a consideration for his party fealty, and which he had not before pledged his allegiance to; that the contract being made he posted back to this city and received the nomination, and is now before the 70,000 people of Stark county as candidate for representative.

When Mr. Dresbach left this city he

HAD PREACHED HIS FAREWELL SERMON, he bade farewell to some of his personal friends and said he was going where he could have better advantages as a law student, having determined to adopt the law as a profession, and I undertake to say that when he left this city he had no more idea of returning than he has now of being defeated. I ought to say in passing that I am told he feels very sure of his success. I am told that he says he left his library here and mentions that as evidence of his having retained his residence here. If he did leave his library here how would that constitute him a resident? There is one idea in regard to what constitutes a residence for voting purposes equally absurd, and that is where a man gets his washing done, if he have no fixed habitation, there he is a voter. I am not aware that either a library or clean linen are essential to the establishing of a residence and consequently a right to vote and hold office, as Mr. Dresbach may learn when he comes to take the oath of a representative, should he reach that point in his life's history.

As a plain, common man not skilled in the use of language to cover up ideas and make the worse appear the better reason, I do not want a lawyer to decide a plain constitutional question for me. I suppose that the constitution makers meant what they said and

SAID WHAT THEY MEANT. What I have quoted above is what they did say. A man must be a resident of the county or district for one year next preceding the election or he is not eligible for either branch of the Ohio legislature, and neither Mr. Dresbach nor his earnest friends and admirers can make any thing else appear as a constitutional provision. Has Mr. Dresbach been in

good faith a resident of Stark county for a year last past? That's the question for him to answer, and not only answer, but make his answer appear to be true. His party associations pale into insignificance compared to a violation of the constitution of the state. He is either eligible to membership in the house of representatives or he is not.

THERE IS NO MIDDLE GROUND in this matter; there is no twisting of the constitution of the state of Ohio to suit either Democrat or Republican, nor is there any child's play in the matter. The section of the constitution of 1851 now in force and from which I have quoted, is so plain as to need no legislation to enforce its provisions. In another portion of the same instrument it is provided that each house—meaning the senate and house of representatives—shall be judge of the qualifications of its own members. It will be recollected how summarily the senate disposed of the Hamilton county senators two or three terms ago. It will be for Mr. Dresbach to make a note of it and govern himself accordingly.

THE RESULT OF DOVER KATE'S PERJURY.

The Sensational Story of the Woman Who Foreswore Herself to Save the Man.

The surprising arrest of Charles Schwind, of this city, the subject of the following article, and his subsequent acquittal, gives especial interest to this, from the Cleveland Leader:

"Sheriff Sawyer came into possession of a sensational bit of information a few days ago in connection with the Frazee murder. As is generally known the Sheriff had in jail a man charged with the crime, but he was released by the grand jury. Frazee was a woman in a laundry on Central street, and one morning several years ago he was found murdered. He had fallen asleep while taking his lunch near the boiler and his skull was crushed with a edge hammer while he slumbered. The police could find no trace of the murderer. Some months ago the Sheriff arrested a man named Schwind and charged him with the crime. The principal witness against him was a West side man named Jackson, who testified that he and Schwind visited the laundry together, that they found Frazee asleep, and that he stood by while Schwind did the killing. Schwind, in defense, proved an alibi, and was not held for trial. In the preliminary hearing before Justice Hart, one of Schwind's chief witnesses was Kate Frank known also as 'Dover Kate.' She is a tall, thin-faced, disolute creature, and at that time lived in a dive on reencast street. She swore that on the night of the murder Schwind called at the house where he lived early in the evening and spent the more night there reading newspapers. A note is in my hand written to the grand jury for grand jury and she said the Sheriff charged Schwind with the crime. It is a story that Schwind arrived at the house late that night in a great state of trepidation. She said that he appeared very nervous and frightened and that he seemed to be in fear of pursuit, and that he, per se, did not have a cent of money immediately after the murder. The woman claims also that the accused Schwind of complicity in the crime, and that he begged her to keep silent. The present location of Schwind is not known."

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP.

Carroll County Wants It, and Has Three Candidates.

The Hon. John H. Fimple and Mayor Union C. McFarland, of Carrollton, are in town to-day upon a mission of especial interest to the legal fraternity. It will be the duty of Governor Foraker to name a successor to the late Judge Ruler, and it is the desire of the Carrollton bar to retain the judgeship in that unity. Carroll has eminent legal talent, and the two men who are in the city came to secure endorsement for Judge C. Trippe, editor of the Carroll Free Press. The Hon. Isaac H. Taylor is also a strong candidate for the place, as he is competent and has the good will of the entire bar. Mr. Taylor, it will be remembered, served in Congress, and was unable to be re-elected, as the redistricting of the state some years ago again put Carroll county in Major McKinley's district. Harvey E. Kelly is in the race. Should Carroll county fail to get the appointment, or fail to agree upon a candidate, several Stark county names are mentioned, among them Joseph Frense, Henry Hunter, Henry W. and perhaps others.

A NEW PASTOR.

The Rev. A. R. Chapman Creates a Fine Impression.

Methodist circles were unusually interested in the services of Sunday, as that day ushered in the Rev. A. R. Chapman as the new pastor of the First church.

His morning sermon was written with especial reference to his coming into the new field. He asked for the hearts of his people first, without which all his work must fail. He is a wonderfully fluent speaker, yet no useless verbiage occupies his time. The first impression, which is never entirely eradicated, was very favorable, and all members of the denomination are very enthusiastic looking forward to Mr. Chapman's pastorate as one of promise in all the directions which church work takes.

A Stark County Convict Attempts Suicide.

COLUMBUS, O., October 16. — Erwin Shriver, a prisoner from Stark county, received in 1886 for four years for burglary and larceny, attempted suicide in his cell at the state prison to-night, but was cut down before dead. It required an hour of hard work to bring him to life. He tried to suicide some time since by cutting his throat. The prisoner gave as a cause for the act that he had been changed from one shop to another and could not do the work. He left some letters which showed his intention, if he lived, to kill a couple of the guards.

WORK AND WAGES.

WILLIAM G. MILLER WRITES UNDER THIS HEAD.

And States the Facts as He Found Them While Across the Ocean.

Nothing should appear more natural, I think, than in all my travels through Scotland, that I should see and inquire into the condition of the working class of the country, and particularly the mining element, to which I belong. While there are improvements to be noted in their condition, it would apply mostly to the number of hours constituting a day's work, they being shortened somewhat, but I did not find the condition of the working class as much improved as I had expected. There are several reasons for this, and some of them cannot be well overcome. One great reason is the over population of the country, the number of inhabitants being about three and three-quarters millions, or about the same as that of the state of Ohio, while the area of Scotland is only about two-thirds that of Ohio. This would be well enough of itself if it could be made to raise crops, but it is safe to say that one-third of the land in Scotland cannot be brought under cultivation. Wherever one goes he is never out of sight of mountains, either hills or moors that cannot be made to raise grain, but are far superior to the land, and this is why Scotland is such a great wool growing country. But this is not all. A great amount of land that could be under cultivation is turned into deer forest for the use of the "landed gentry," who hold it for sport. This is something that could and ought to be stopped. Again, a large amount of the best land is taken up with towns and cities of the country. It will be seen at a glance that with such a small area of territory to the number of the population that there must be a great amount of produce imported into the country which must be paid of necessity. It is something astonishing to see the most grain, flour, fruit, etc., that is displayed in the stores and labeled "American." These being the necessities of life, they can only be gotten by money realized from manufacture of articles and sold in the market outside of Great Britain. The purchasing power of a man's earnings, determined by his condition and that of his family, is his one, and it stands to reason that a laborer will be much higher in the country that imports so much than where it is exported. When we consider the price of goods in that country and the earnings of the working people, the most astonishing thing about it is how they manage to live at all. I priced many articles in towns which I visited for my own satisfaction, and here are the prices that prevailed on the articles mentioned. I give the prices in American money:

Four per bushel	86.50
Ham	20 to 26
Ham, cured	22 to 24
Ham, uncured	20
Shoulders per pound	23c
Bacon	23c
Butter	25c to 26c
Eggs per dozen	24c
American cheese, Goshen	22c

Could one be honest there, quality considered, probably 10 per cent, cheaper than in this country, while boots and shoes can be bought 10 to 20 per cent, cheaper here. By the way the price of bacon runs up to a correspondence that took place through THE INDEPENDENT the last fall election, and I can only recall one man while traveling who asked about the price of bacon where I lived, and when I told him that the best bacon could be bought outside of a company's store at 4 pence and 5 pence per pound—8 to 10 cents, he snatched his gun. Probably he had an aching tooth. The wages of common laborers run from 16 shillings to 21 per week—\$4 to \$5.40, as far as I could learn, earn 21.50 to 21.75—\$25 to \$27.50 weekly. These earnings the latter sum are first-class mechanics, or a very good piece of work, the general wages being 21.75 to 21.85—\$27.50 to \$28. When we learn the price of living and the high rents charged for rents are very high in towns where there are public works, and it is very rare for the workmen to own the house in which they live, and everything that grows on the table must be bought from the merchant out of his small earnings, it is wonderful that the people are as well off as we find them. I find in Scotland is all entitled and cannot be said. Even with money, house and land houses to rent. The lease rent, called a fixed date and payable yearly, is in most cases as high as reasonable rent would be for houses and land. So here is where the landed gentry seek the blood of the nation while giving nothing in return. It is amusing to hear the "land Scotch wife" tell you that she moved from a certain house to the one she now lives in, because it had a garden to it, for a navy without any record for spade work would turn it all over in half an hour. Necessary boots, shirts and lends an eye to business. This will hold good in all walks of life, but particularly among the people of the older nations of Europe, where their earnings are small.

WILLIAM G. MILLER.

What American Manufacturers of Tin Plate Would Do.

When the schemes shall have been solved to make the tin of the Black Hills available by freeing it from taxes in combination, there will be tin enough for the world. This shall be done, and whether the tin shall be transported to Chicago for manufacture, or to several places, it is only a matter of time when the United States shall cease to import English tin obtained at an annual cost of over \$20,000,000, which is more than \$60,000 for every working day in the year. It has been repeatedly shown that if tin plates were produced of home it would give employment to 70,000 people. It would make a market every year for 550,000 tons of iron ore and 300,000 tons of limestone, 1,500,000 tons of coal, 300,000 tons of pig iron, 25,000,000 bushels of charcoal, 5,000,000 pounds of lead, 25,000,000 pounds of tin, 10,000,000 pounds of tallow, 3,000,000 pounds of sulphuric acid and about 10,000,000 feet of lumber.—Boston Advertiser.

The Miners' Independent, established twenty-two weeks ago by The Independent Company, went to 2,424 regular subscribers this week, in Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Elton.

Mr. Chini is building a new barn. Charles Childers is doing the reaper work.

Mrs. John E. Smith is in Massillon this week.

Mrs. Robert Pickett is able to be around again.

Mr. David Hoffman of Detroit was in the city last week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Baughman spent several days last week in Corvallis, taking in the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Baughman were in Canal Fulton last week.

The excitement in Elton is growing. The children who are in the school, and who are going to the school, are all going to the school. The excitement is growing.

Grove City.

The mine is again in progress, the water being out of the mine and the west side. The mine is again in progress.

Mr. Wilhelm, of Canal Fulton, visited with his father-in-law, Mr. Wm. Stans, near Pigeon Run, Sunday.

The Pigeon Run mine is working day and night, driving entries.

John Wilson, Sr., has not been heard from since he left New York.

In the new Sunday school, the members of the church have been in the school.

Our school is having a two weeks' vacation. The school is having a two weeks' vacation.

Land that had produced one hundred bushels of potatoes in the year, is now producing twenty-five this year.

Joseph M. Smith, Democratic candidate for county treasurer, has been in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Pickett, of Washington, D. C., arrived Thursday.

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SOCIETY SHOCKED.

By the Disappearance of James F. Boyd.

Boyd, James F. Boyd, the magnificent built son of Massillon, disappeared, leaving a wife to mourn his absence and a host of friends to regret the fact and wonder as to his whereabouts. For several years he has been a resident of Massillon, and was a frequent visitor to the city.

On Saturday night he sold his interest in his barber shop to his partner and brother-in-law, William Cary, but with no intention that he proposed to leave so suddenly or alone. On Sunday night he left, and when asked where he replied "to South America," thereby suggesting that he did not care to tell.

At all events he is gone. The story of his departure with a white woman is all moonshine. He has no children, and his wife is selling out her household effects, and will be obliged to seek her own living. She cannot account for his hasty disappearance.

FRIGHTFUL!

AN IMPROPERLY CRIBBED SEWER CAVES

Burying Contractor Crooks and William Rebstock—Both Seriously, and one, Perhaps Fatally Injured.

A terrible accident has happened, and carelessness is the cause.

Contractor William Crooks barely lives, and is likely to die; William Rebstock is injured, but will recover. N. H. Williams was a witness to the occurrence, and is best able to describe it. He was driving to his place of business on Tremont street about 1:50 A. M. when he stopped to take a look at the sewer trench, which crosses Tremont at that point, and is about ten feet deep.

Contractor Crooks was laying brick about a man-hole, and Rebstock was doing other work in the trench. No other men were near. Mr. Williams saw that the deep trench was cribbed on by the top with two planks, and that below the crust the earth had already begun to slowly drop.

The nature of the soil, which is wet below and dry above, would naturally cause it to cave in this way. Mr. Williams spoke to Crooks and asked him if he did not consider his place unsafe. Mr. Williams took in the whole situation at glance. But the warning was so very out of his mind when a mass of earth gave way, burying the two men.

Crooks was covered entirely by the awful weight, and Rebstock's head was barely exposed.

For a short time Crooks was able to indicate the position of his head by his voice, and the whole fire was immediately extinguished to save the two men thus buried alive. Rebstock was the first one out, but Crooks was completely covered for five minutes at least.

Adam Wendling's residence was the place to which they were once carried. Dis. Pease and Radenour were on hand very promptly and every effort was at once made to rescue the victims to consciousness. Dr. Radenour succeeded with Rebstock whose injuries did not prove fatal, though very painful, about the spine. Crooks had an awful blow on the side of the head, and probably internal injuries. At this writing he is unconscious, and breathing with great difficulty. He has been removed to the home of his sister, Mrs. Humberger, on East Tremont street. His recovery is not believed to be possible, from the nature of his injuries.

At 4:20 p. m., William Crooks is still unconscious. No change has been noted in his condition.

Justice Rogers is ill at his house on Washington avenue, not having been benefited by his recent Eastern trip.

We want every mother to know that Crooks can be prevented. True, Crooks never appears without a warning. The first symptom is hoarseness; then the child appears to have taken a cold; a cold may have accompanied the hoarseness from the start. After that a peculiar rough cough is developed, which is followed by the croup. The time to act is when the child first becomes hoarse; a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will prevent the attack. Even after the rough cough has appeared, the disease may be prevented by giving it as readily as directed. For sale by Messrs. Gathaler & Heister, druggists.

"We Point With Pride"

To the "good name at home" was the motto of the Sarsaparilla. In Lowell, Mass., where it is prepared, there is more of Blood's Sarsaparilla sold than of all other medicines, and it has given the best of satisfaction since its introduction in years ago. This could not be if the medicine did not possess merit. If you suffer from impure blood, try Blood's Sarsaparilla and realize its peculiar curative power.

Some Foolish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful Kemp's Balsam, which is old on a positive guarantee to cure, they would see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c and \$1. Trial size free. At all druggists.

The late Dr. Dio Lewis said: "The truth is, the medical profession stands dazed and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady." He also said: "If I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I would use Warner's Safe Cure."

JUDGE RALEY DEAD.

AN ACCIDENT CUTS DOWN THE ABLE JURIST.

Action Taken by the Stark county Bar—A. C. L. & W. Wreck—Campbell's Name Forged—Tobacco Crop Damaged—Other Telegrams.

A shock was given the members of the legal profession in this city this morning upon receipt of the sad intelligence that the Hon. Robert Raley, one of the common pleas judges of this district, had died suddenly at his home in Carrollton yesterday evening.

The only particulars of the cause of death communicated by the reports received by telegraph were that the judge had fallen from an apple tree and died in a short time after the accident from supposed internal injuries. It was learned later that while he was trimming an apple tree he fell on a pocket fence and broke two ribs, which penetrated the lungs, causing death within three hours.

A meeting of the Stark county bar was held in court room No. 1 at Canton, at 9 o'clock this morning. Judge Friesse presided, and Charles Krichbaum acted as secretary. On motion of Judge Monger was decided to attend the funeral in a body. On motion of Judge Day a committee of five was appointed to go to Carrollton at once and make arrangements for the bar's part in the funeral ceremonies. The committee appointed was Judge W. R. Day, George E. Baldwin, Judge Monger, A. A. Thayer and C. C. Bow. On motion of J. J. Clark a committee of three was appointed to procure a suitable floral tribute. The chairman appointed J. J. Clark, Atlee Pomerene and W. J. Piero.

The deceased ranked high as a lawyer and jurist, and was greatly esteemed by his legal associates for his admirable social qualities. He was about 55 years of age and leaves a widow and five children.

CARROLLTON, O., Oct. 14.—The town presented a crowded appearance for a Carrollton Sunday, the occasion being the funeral of Judge Robert Raley.

The special train brought from 150 to 200 of the legal fraternity and prominent citizens from Canton, Massillon, Alliance, Salem, New Lisbon and many other places. At 2 o'clock the body was borne to the Presbyterian church, where brief memorial services were held by Gen. E. R. Eckert and William H. Coy, of Carrollton, Judges William H. Day and Francis O. Canton, and Judge Ambler, of Salem.

Catherine Lewis, a friend of the late judge, said that it did not cause a ripple in the place. There was only a cough and they had a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup on hand, of course.

It troubled with giddiness or dizziness take Chamberlain's Liver Pills; 1 a dose. Z. T. Batzly.

Ladies have your dresses dyed, either made up or apart at Theobald Bros' French Steam Dyeing and Dyeing Works, office 209 Erie street, cor. Erie and Avenue, Cleveland. Send for pamphlet and price list. Also, gentlemen's coats, pants and vests dyed in a superior manner. Charges are very low. 1614

If people would take the advice of Morganthaier & Heister, the druggists, they would never start on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Spangler & Co.

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Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption. It will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. S. Odom, M. D., 181 Pearl street, New York.

Buckley's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Batzly.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the marvelous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the fact that this medicine actually accomplishes all that is claimed for it. Its real merit has won Merit Wins for Hood's Sarsaparilla greater than that of any other blood purifier. It cures Scrofula, all Humors, Dyspepsia, etc. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

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Special Announcement

Our fall importations of New Goods in Silks, Velvets, Plushes, and Dress Goods

Are coming in every day.

You can travel all over this country and not find an assortment that will surpass ours in variety and quality and reasonable prices.

The early buyers are never disappointed; late ones often are.

Many of these dress fabrics we will not have in stock again this season; by delaying to send for samples you may miss a satisfactory selection.

Our sales early in the season are always very large, as buyers like to purchase from a complete stock.

September is the best month to buy dress Goods and here is the best place.

Samples sent and orders for goods filled the same day they are received

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

609-621 Penn Ave.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

\$30 CRAYON PORTRAIT FREE

While introducing our fine work, if you send us a photograph of yourself or any member of your family, we will make you a full life-size CRAYON PORTRAIT FREE OF CHARGE. The only condition imposed upon you will be that you exhibit it to your friends as a sample of our work, and assist in securing orders; also, that you promise to have it framed suitably, so that the work will show to advantage. Write your full name and address on back of photo to secure its safety. We guarantee its return. Our offer is good for a few days only, and the simple portrait of a child, being as fine as can be made. Address AMERICAN PORTRAIT CO., 52 and 54 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Largest Life Size Portrait House in the World.

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Fine Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles, Chains and Charms.

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